

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SALISBURY BANNER

A Semi-Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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Written for the Banner.

COMMON SENSE TEACHING.

Man's nature is two-fold—mortal and immortal—finite and infinite. Thought is any action of the soul. Thought is exhibited by any action of the body; as, indeed, it causes and controls all physical motion.

But just so far as spirit exceeds matter, does thought surpass the feeble powers of voice and gesture to give it expression. Hence arises the multiplicity of words, all aiming and all failing to signify nearly the same idea. Hence the same story is clothed in hundreds of different verbal vestures, and each time falsely presented to the reader's eye as something new.

Language hath for its mortal body certain doubtful signs, called words. As for its soul, some pretend that Thought enters into and dwells in the English vocabulary as readily as rain and sunshine in the plant. But, with whatever measure of egotism, I denounce the English, from its elements upward, as the language least capable of conveying bold and distinct impressions. Its present state is the faint echo—the glimmering resemblance to the workings of that world within, which would but cannot utter.

Language is a hateful deceiver. In our youth and verduacy, we imagine that there are a vast multitude of different sciences, just because infernal custom has instituted so many arbitrary names, high-sounding terms and massive volumes to mystify and stultify the poor student. After many years of school and college drudgery over these so-called sciences, we feel bound to curse the men that invented more than half of them, and wonder and languish at ourselves for struggling so long and fearfully with a kitten, while we were morally convinced it was a Bengal tiger. I have often thought that Book-makers and pedagogues were the guiltiest set of mortals that ever lived. How much better are they than the officers of the Inquisition? They are regular Bagbobs, posted along the paths where the young seek for knowledge, as if on purpose to frighten them into despair, and to impose the heaviest, the most cruel and the most useless burdens on the tender frame.

Let every true teacher plainly, boldly and confidently state, at the outset, that all subjects of study are reducible to four divisions, viz:

1. Words.
2. Quantities in Space.
3. Quantities in Time.
4. Substances.

To explain this:—if we would have a full set of ideas concerning anything, we must know:

- 1st, Its name or how it is called;
- 2d, Where it is, or how much of space it occupies;
- 3d, When it exists, or what period of time it occupies;
- 4th, What it is, or how it is made, and with what properties endowed.

And when these four inquiries are answered and satisfied, I warrant thought to be exhausted and the knowledge of the subject complete.

Thus we seize the whole Universe of Thought by the horns; and a firm grasp and a determined resolution are all we need to carry us on, from conquest to conquest.

Spelling, Reading, Orthography, Lexicography, Etymology, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition—what are all these various names and books but the one study of Words?

Geography, Cosmology, Arithmetic, Topography, Algebra, Geometry, Calculus, Astronomy, Engineering, Surveying—what are all these various names and books but the one study of Quantities in Space?

History, Biography, Annals, Records, Chronology—what are all these various names and books but the one study of Quantities in Time?

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics—what are all these various names and books but the one study of Substances?

At first sight, dear reader, this classification may seem to you to be too wise; and you may suppose, while it aims to prevent, it will produce confusion. But let me tell you—it is based upon sound principles of reason, which cannot be shaken—it is worded in homely Saxon, which cannot be misconstrued. Proceed accordingly—reason soundly—use plain words—discard arbitrary epithets, and everything will bend to the rule—you will have a simple, practical, lucid system.

Instruction should consist in nothing but thorough clearness. Not one syllable should be pre-

sented to the pupil, unless he is to understand it fully as well as his teacher, before it is ever withdrawn from his view. Such being our aim, what right, let me ask, have we to force upon the pupil's care a whole dead volume at a time of scholarly diction, labeled Geography, Arithmetic, or Grammar? Would it not be infinitely better to prohibit the use of books entirely, and let the teacher be the living embodiment and example of all he pretends to teach? If no books be allowed to cross the threshold of the school-room, I verily believe, the first and greatest step towards keeping out the curse of confusion is taken. In the next place, let the teacher adopt and rigidly practice the plain, common sense basis of instruction I have laid down.

Let him obtain four black-boards. Then, four printed labels:—1. Words; 2. Quantities in Space; 3. Quantities in Time; 4. Substances.—At the top of each board paste a label. Let him hang up the boards, thus prepared, one on each of the four walls, of school room. Himself, his pupils, these boards and some chalk must do the whole work of instruction, explanation and recitation. Be assured, ignorance will vanish before even these few and simple instruments of warfare, if they are bravely and industriously handled. It is egotism—but I must say, for my own use, I could not desire any better or costlier apparatus. I would glory in the use of this and this alone—I can do more with it than you can with all the books, globes, maps, and the veriest Yankee machines that were ever patented.

Every two days a lesson is to be given, learned and recited, in each of the four provinces of thought. The teacher solely occupies the first day he gives and explains four lessons, one in each department. Suppose eight hours of service per day. Taking his place at the first board, chalk in hand, he writes, draws, explains, illustrates and tasks his invention in every imaginable way to give a clear and practical lesson on the subject of Words, for two hours. During the next two hours, he is engaged in the same faithful and laborious manner, upon the second board, with the subject of Quantities in Space. The next two hours, another lesson, Quantities in Time, on the third board, is taken up and disposed of. The last two hours of the teacher's day, the fourth board is used, under the head of Substances.

The second day is filled by the pupils, in copying, imitating, reciting and explaining, as nearly as possible in the same manner and in the same length of time, what their teacher did on the day previous. Meanwhile, they have noted down upon paper all he has said, and can state it verbally. Their notes are to be preserved and bound up; thus requiring them to make a book themselves, not to depend upon one ready-made.

The same routine is continued from day to day, through the whole session.

E. P. H.

AN IRISH REGIMENT.—We learn that Maj Cavanaugh, of New Orleans, has arrived in this city, for the purpose of offering to the Secretary of War the services of a Regiment, to be composed entirely of Irishmen. He says it will be the desire of his comrades, should the regiment be accepted, to be placed directly in front of the boasted 69th Irish regiment of New York, whenever the line of battle is drawn, so as to show them the difference between those who are fighting on the one side as mere mercenaries, and on the other for their firesides and their liberties.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—The following are among the provisions of the army bill of the Confederate States:

"The term of service will be twelve months. All volunteers must be tendered by the Governor of a State. Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay of Colonel is \$175 per month; Lieut. Colonel, \$170; Major, \$150; Captain, \$108; 1st Lieutenant, \$90; 2nd Lieutenant, \$80; 1st Sergeant, \$21; other Sergeants, \$17; Corporals and artificers, \$13; privates, \$11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing, and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and Commissary with equal rank, a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon."

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED—SINGING OF THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

At midnight, last evening, one of the most astonishing occurrences that ever transpired in New York, took place in Broome street, near Wallack's Theatre. A Frenchman, one of four or five that go about the streets singing different songs, happened to select the Marseillaise, for the edification of some parties who hailed in Crosby street. A gang of sixteen or seventeen Abolitionists, four of them in military uniforms, rushed across from Mercer street, and commenced hissing, hooting and abusing the poor vocalist, with the bitterness of savages. There were only five of his patrons by. He tried to go on, with the most soul-stirring song of liberty ever composed; but a perfect storm of hisses prevented him. Exasperated by the ungenerous and uncalled-for demonstration, he plaintively protested against the harshness used toward him. "Me be von free Frenchman," he said; "me always sing di Marseillaise in New York, and never no one make me stop before.—Ey you do dis thing? Napol on rules you not? 'tis no crime to speak von word for liberty."

"Well, we don't want a d—d Southern hymn chanted in these streets," said a tall, lean New Englander, bolder than his fellows.

"That, sir," replied a stalwart, powerful man, one of the five that engaged Frenchy, "is the Marseillaise, an air wedded to words which all free-men reverence."

"We haint got no objection to the air itself," replied one of the opposite party, "but the rebels down South make it their national anthem, and we look upon it as a Southern tune, and it shan't be sung under our noses, that's all."

"You dare not interfere, you narrow-minded bigot," cried the big man, becoming warm; "see here, fellows," he added, pointing to the Frenchman, "stand by this poor foreigner, singing a song of freedom, and the first tyrant or tyrant's tool that raises a hand to harm him, will see stars."—"That's the talk," responded the four individuals, who came up from Crosby street, "and that's what you should have said an hour ago; now let them ere lunk nigger worshippers come on, if they feel like it, and if we can't make them dance to the Marseillaise, there's no Democrats left in Gotham."

Thus awed, the Republicans fell back, each of them muttering that "people had better mind how they talk secession here."

"We do not talk secession, sirs," answered another spokesman of the Democrats. "We speak for individual freedom. Liberty was the motto on every banner raised in this city—in this nation—until our Abolition President was elected. Who has since heard in public a word about freedom? At what public meeting, since your Captain's famous proclamation, has 'liberty' been advocated? On what late occasion has an American dared to say one syllable for people's rights?—And now you throw the mask to the ground, and come out in your true colors. You would not hear a 'Southern Hymn,' as you call it?"

Several voices—"No, we would not."

Speaker—"Then, what hymn do you want?"

All Republicans—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Speaker—"Why, that, too, is a Southern hymn."

It was written by a Southern man; set to music by a Southern man; first sung by a Southern man."

The Republicans—"We don't believe it."

Speaker—"Because your intelligence and education, like your patriotism, are only skin deep. I tell you what I say is correct. Why, there is not fire enough in Northern blood to give life to a song of freedom. Even that banner of the stars, which you rant so much about, was conceived by a Southern man, first manufactured by a Southern man, and first flew from a Southern flag-staff.—This took place when your fathers were probably selling cattle in the British army, that it might crush out 'the rebels,' of which one George Washington was the chief. He, too, was a Southern man. But old Benedict Arnold was not a Southern man. He who sold his country and betrayed his flag was a New Englander—in spirit and feeling the prototype of you, who now spit upon a countryman of La Fayette, because he breathes sentiments too lofty for your cramped conceptions."

"Down with the rebel," "down with him," "give him fits," "let us have him down," and such phrases saluted the ear of the speaker; but already the parties had become even. The five from Crosby street had been reinforced, and the enthusiastic manner in which the eloquent Demo-

crat handled his opponents gained him a host of admirers. They cheered him lustily, and at 12 1/2 o'clock, the foiled mob wended its way to Broadway, while the Marseillaise was sung aloud; chorused warmly and cheered one hundred times.—So the right metal is at the bottom of our city Democrats after all, and we are beginning to rid ourselves of mob law.—*New York Daily News.*

The following from the *Iowa State Journal*, is an oasis in the Northern desert, furnishing evidence that there are still some sane human beings left among our late political associates. We fear, however, that the views herein contained will not weigh much with the Northern people:

THE DEMON OF WAR.—We are the earnest, determined, and not to be intimidated advocate of peace. For it we are willing to undergo any personal sacrifice; to its accomplishment, while we have a voice to utter or a pen to command, we shall labor unceasingly, in season and out of season. We deprecate this whole war as inhuman and unnecessary. It is simply the practical and logical sequence to the preachings of bad men in both sections. It settles nothing but man's account with death. It improves nothing, it determines nothing. It is but the prelude to a final peace, which sooner or later must come—an awful overture of courage and crime.

What do we gain by it? Can anybody answer? What do we not lose by it? Cannot everybody say? Will it not sweep away homes and fireside? Will it not hand over to a cruel death the bravest of every town and hamlet?—Will it not impoverish and ruin and beggar and curse every section of this broad land? And what will it return in return—nothing but remorse. Can it be that the best blood of the world has coursed in our veins for this? Is it for this that John Hancock traced his defiant sign-manual, or that Washington, gloomy, sad and oppressively burdened, concentrated the better half of his life? Have we built cities, by laborious endeavor, to raze them in a day? Have we made artificial rivers course the land that they may serve only as the viaducts of fratricidal blood? Is it for this that statesmen have labored, inventors studied, students delved, laborers toiled?—Ask yourself, whoever you are, if this is our destiny, and if war can work out any other. But you say there can be no peace. We say there can. All the South asks of the North is that they be permitted to retire from this Union. With a love as strong for its hallowed memories as any man's and with a will as quick to arouse and as long to endure for its perpetuity as any one's, we say let them go in peace.

No man can out Union us. We love every star and stripe as dearly as the best of them.—We do not need to fling banners to the breeze, or wear tri-colored cockades, to testify to it. It lays deep and immovable, where our youth found it. But we are not blind, nor wit standing. Let the war be as hotly contested and as terrible as it may, still sooner or later, at some hour there must be peace. Shall it be now, when our cities are full of life, and now, when the earth promises rich returns to the husbandmen, or when desolation sits upon every site, and when the last remnant of an ill-fated band shall struggle upon black heaths to ruined homes? Shall it be peace or war? The people, under Providence, are all powerful; they can control this whirlwind. Will they do it?

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation confiscating all claims due the government or citizens of the enemy. This is according to the law of nations. He says: "This will not only afford to such of our citizens as owe money to Northern creditors, which international law and public policy forbid them at present to pay, a safe investment and the highest security for its return to them at the end of war, but it will enable them, in the mean time, to perform a patriotic duty, and to assist the State, and through her the Confederate States, in raising the funds necessary to the successful defence of our home, our firesides, and our altars."

A young girl named Robinson, at Franklin, Wisconsin, has been subject to terrible spasms for nearly twelve months past; and under medical treatment, recently threw up five ugly-looking reptiles, resembling fovea-grown leeches. She is rapidly recovering.

CHANGING HIS TUNE.

Greasy-coat, slipshod Greeley, of the New York Tribune, has abandoned the idea of marching 200,000 Yankee mercenaries through, not around Richmond, Raleigh and Charleston. Somebody has intimated to him that slight objection would be offered in the rebel States to so imposing a ragamuffin display, and hence a change of programme. The miserable old brain-bread singer now intimates that the Southerners will fight, and thus ventilates his views in a recent issue:—*Petersburg Express*.

"Let the folly be utterly hooted of supposing that the rebels will not fight. They WILL, they MUST fight, and that desperately. A peaceful adjustment is a sheer impossibility, and has been from the hour that the iron hail was first rained on the walls of devoted Sumter. Ten men who planned, directed, executed, and even those who in any manner incited, that fiendish act, are traitors to the United States, and as such are instinctively and irrepressibly abhorred by every loyal heart. They have burned their ships, and retreat is henceforth impossible. Any peace that may be made must involve their signal triumph or their utter humiliation. If there were no other obstacle to half-and-half settlement, the position of the Army and Navy Officers to whom they have seduced from their loyalty would be insuperable. Here are great numbers of sworn defenders of the authority and flag of the Union, from Gen. Twiggs down, who have been dyed in a treason so black that no Government not utterly broken down could consent to overlook it. Can the traitors agree to abandon these officers, without support or profession, to the cold charities of a frowning world? Could the Government consent to their restoration to the rank they have forfeited, the trust they have betrayed? If it could, would loyal and faithful officers consent to serve with and under them? The idea is utterly inadmissible.

Nor will it answer to deprecate the military resources and efficiency of the rebel. Even cowards in their position would fight desperately, and they are no cowards. Most of them have been trained from the cradle to consider personal bravery the very first requisite of manly character, and skill in the use of arms the first necessity of a gentleman. The rifle and the revolver have been their playthings from boyhood, and the duel, or some "difficult" involving peril to live, are with them themes of daily contemplation and frequent observation. And, while we are confident that a majority of the Southern people are at heart Unionists to-day, we judge that seven-eighths of the fighting force—"the Chivalry"—of the Slave States—the young, the daring, the ambitious, the desperate—have been drawn into the meshes of the rebellion. They have many of the very best of our soldiers, and their soldiers will at first be better led and handled than ours. Such are the advantages with which they will enter upon the contest, add to which it must be fought mainly on the ground which they know thoroughly and we very imperfectly, in the midst of their resources and at a distance from ours, while ten of the inhabitants of the seat of war will eagerly give information to their leaders where one will venture to give any to ours."

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

St. Louis, May 12.—Another tragedy occurred last night. The Home Guards were marching through the streets, followed by a crowd hooting and hissing them, when a boy fired a pistol in their rear. The company immediately fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was thrown into confusion, breaking ranks and firing down their own line as well as upon the crowd on the sidewalks. Four soldiers and four citizens were killed and many wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation, expressing deep regret at such a state of things. He says the military under his command will only be used in the last extremity, and he does not wish to be compelled to proclaim martial law, to avoid excitement. Regulars will be used to aid the local authorities in the preservation of order.

The surrender of Camp Jackson created great excitement.

In the Legislature the military bill passed both houses. The State Treasury has been removed, as well as the powder purchased by the State. Citizens are enrolling themselves in the Home Guard in obedience to a special order of the Governor. One thousand Illinois volunteers are stationed at Caseyville, seven miles distant.

We have from Paris the positive information that the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, the United States Minister there, himself presented to M. Thouvenel, the Commissioner of the Southern Rebels, sent there to negotiate with the French Government, the recognition of the Black Republic of Jeff. Davis. It is hardly necessary to add that this Faulkner is a Virginian.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SHARP DETECTIVES.—The *Auburn Advertiser* has a well related account of "Detectives Outwitted," in which it is alleged that two well known detectives, in pursuit of Rann Hawkins, the escaped convict, actually gallanted, danced with, feasted, and tucked snugly into a sleigh and sent home, the very man they were in pursuit of, who had attended a ball in one of the towns near that city, in the disguise of a "modest appearing young lady." The names of the outwitted detectives are not given.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION

It is a remarkable fact that at the time of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, in 1803, the opponents of that measure predicted the ultimate formation of a new Confederacy which would usurp the control of the eastern affluence of the Mississippi river. It was in reference to such sinister prophecies that Mr. Jefferson wrote as follows to Mr. Breckinridge, under date of August 12, 1803. We quote from the fourth volume of his writings, as officially published by Congress:

"Objections are raising to the eastward against the vast extent of our boundaries, and propositions are made to exchange Louisiana, or a part of it, for the Floridas. But, as I have said, we shall get the Floridas without, and I would not give one inch of the waters of the Mississippi to any nation, because I see in a light very important to our peace the exclusive right to its navigation, and the admission of no nation into it, but as into the Potomac or Delaware, with our consent and under our police. These Federalists see in this acquisition the formation of a new Confederacy, embracing all the waters of the Mississippi, on both sides of it, and a separation of its eastern waters from us. These combinations depend on so many circumstances which we cannot foresee that I place little reliance on them. We have seldom seen neighborhood produce affection among nations. The reverse is almost the universal truth. Besides, if it should become the great interest of those nations to separate from this, if their happiness should depend on it so strongly as to induce them to go through that convulsion, why should the Atlantic States dread it? But especially why should we, their present inhabitants, take sides in such a question? When I view the Atlantic States procuring for those on the eastern waters of the Mississippi friendly instead of hostile neighbors on its western waters, I do not view it as an Englishman would the procuring future blessings for the French nation, with whom he has no relations of blood or affection. The future inhabitants of the Atlantic and Mississippi States will be our sons. We leave them in distinct but bordering establishments. We think we see their happiness in their union, and we wish it. Events may prove it otherwise; and if they see their interest in separation, why should we take side with our Atlantic rather than our Mississippi descendants? It is the elder and the younger soon differing. God bless them both, and keep them in union if it be for their good, but separate them if it be better. The inhabited part of Louisiana, from Point Coupee to the sea, will of course be immediately a Territorial Government, and soon a State. But above that, the best use we can make of the country for some time will be to give establishments to the Indians on the East side of the Mississippi in exchange for their present country, and open land offices in the last, and thus make this acquisition the means of filling up the eastern side, instead of drawing off its population. When we shall be full on this side, we may lay off a range of States on the western bank from the head to the mouth, and so, range after range, advancing compactly as we multiply.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.—St. Louis, May 12.—The surrender of Camp Jackson has caused great excitement in the Legislature, and the military bill has passed both Houses.

The State Treasury, magazines, &c., have been removed, and the citizens are promptly enrolling in obedience to a special call from the Governor. One thousand volunteers from Illinois are reported to be at Caseyville, seven miles distant.

A HEN ADOPTING A PIG!—A hen, belonging to Mr. Douglas, of Kerkady, lately took up her abode with a young pig, and laid an egg every morning, which "grumpy" as regularly made his breakfast on. The hen, after sitting the usual period, walked out with the pig, (she having, as she imagines, hatched him), and she now goes about, clucking, with her four-foot brood, and feeds him in the usual way a hen does her chickens. He lies at night with his head under her wing, and if any person attempts to touch him she flies at them furiously.

The Northern papers reluctantly acknowledge the commercial interests as going to wreck and ruin. The *Journal of Commerce* exposes the lie about Anderson going to Washington with four millions specie. He took with him only two hundred thousand dollars.

Passengers from Washington represent a terrible state of affairs. Houses are broken open and pillaged by the soldiers; females are insulted on the streets and in their own houses; innocent citizens are treated with brutality on the merest pretext of suspicion. The soldiers are represented as a drunken, thieving, ungovernable mob.

JOHN BROWN'S SON ENLISTING NEGROES FOR THE WAR.—A letter in the *Cleveland Herald*, from Youngstown, Ohio, dated April 28th, says:

"I have just learned from a canal boat captain, who reached this place last evening, that John Brown, Jr., is encamped on Beaver River, about midway between New Castle, Pa., and the Ohio River, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. The captain of whom I speak brought a large amount of flour and other provisions from Pittsburgh for the camp."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money in books and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest your money in fine stock, and do not feed and protect them, and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits, and do not guard, and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field, with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm, and do not cultivate it, it is the same as marrying a good wife, and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house, and do not cultivate your mind and taste so as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

If you invest your money in fine clothing and do not wear it with dignity and ease, it is as if a plowman were to sit at a jeweler's table, to make and adjust hair springs.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing corn field—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every new wonder that flaming circulars proclaimed, it is the same as buying lottery tickets where there are ten blanks to one prize.

If you invest your money in the "last novel," it is the same as employing a tailor's dandy to dig your potatoes.—*Valley Farmer*.

LOW DISCOVERING A THIEF.

After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel, in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar room to enjoy their usual reveries, as was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocketbook and a search was proposed. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there, he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly received with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumber, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Mr. Dow, for heavens sake, to find the money.

"Have any left the company since you lost your money?" said Mr. Dow.

"None," said the loser, "none." "Then," said Lorenzo, turning to the landlord, "go and bring me a large dinner pot." This created no little surprise. But as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed. Accordingly the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

"Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken cock from the roost."

This was also done, and at Lorenzo's directions, the cock was placed in the pot, and covered over with a board or lid.

"Let the doors now be fastened and the lights extinguished," said Mr. Dow, which was also done.

"Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hands hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches it the cock will crow."

Accordingly, all came forward, and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But no cock crowed.

"Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo, "there is no guilty person here. If the man had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, "let us now examine the hands."

This was the important part of his arrangement. For on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed against the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

"There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pocket."

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his guilt.

PRINTERS IN POWER.—The Vice President of the United States, the last Postmaster-General, the present Secretary of the Interior, and the present Secretary of War were all printers.

A year or two ago, John Butterworth, a youth residing in Bedford county, Va., found an old Englishman intoxicated and freezing by the roadside whom he carried to his home and nursed until restored. The old man then went to Texas, where he died recently, leaving the young Butterworth an estate worth \$100,000.

Describing the terrible war feeling thro'out the country Prentice says even the new-born infants are all in arms.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

J. J. STEWART, } Editors & Pro's.
W. L. SAUNDERS, }

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce J. S. MYERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

Our Semi-Weekly.

In consequence of the increase of labor and time necessary to get out the first issue of our Semi Weekly, we are behind our regular time of publication. We hope our readers will bear with us this time, and we assure them it will not occur again, unless in case of extraordinary news, and as we shall endeavor to give our readers all the latest and most important news up to the time of going to press, should we be delayed a short time we know they will bear with us.

Our readers must also excuse all deficiencies in the Editorial and News Departments, as the Editor has been confined to his bed by sickness, and unable to give any attention to this issue of our paper. We hope to see him at his post soon again, when all will be well.

Meeting in Murphy's Hall.

We have been requested to state, that there will be a meeting of the Vigilance Committee and Home Guards, in Murphy's Hall, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

COUNTY RETURNS.

	For Con.	For Con.
	CRAIG.	JONES.
Salisbury	586	571
Morgans	60	54
Neely's Mills	111	111
Atwell's	103	101
Mt. Ufa	45	53
Harkeys	50	50
Litakers	77	75
Gold Hill	60	54
Total	1092	1069

THE NEWS.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.—In the Congress, to-day, Mr. T. R. Cobb offered a resolution that the President appoint a day of fasting and prayer, which was adopted. Mr. Oldham offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of making Houston, Texas, a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Cunningham presented the resolutions of the North Carolina House of Commons, placing that State in opposition to Lincoln's usurpations and Government.—The Congress then went into secret session.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS, &c.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.—The Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Savannah, Capt. Burton, have been accepted for the war, and are going to Virginia.

Intelligence from all quarters, via New Orleans, is comparatively uninteresting.

WHEELING, May 14.—The Union Convention met on Monday. Some of the delegates were in favor of neutrality, while others favored dividing Virginia into two States.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The indications are that the Federal troops intend to retake Harper's Ferry. A portion of the African fleet has been ordered home.

St. Louis, May 13.—Ten thousand persons have left this city within the last two days, in consequence of the panic and fright. To-day everything is quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A mail and passenger train arrived in this city from Philadelphia to-day. There was great rejoicing on the route.

CAIRO, May 13.—Several Arkansas companies reached Memphis by boats to-day. Provisions and munitions will hereafter be stopped at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Alexandria was quiet to-day. The Pawnee is still menacing the city. New volunteer companies are rapidly organizing.

GARDNER'S ISLAND, New York, May 14.—Two privateers were captured by a frigate off here, on Saturday night, after a severe cannonading.

WHEELING, Va., May 14.—The city is wild with excitement. All day United States flags were flying from all the principal buildings in town.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, and after appointing a Committee on Credentials, adjourned till 3 o'clock. On re-assembling, the committee reported favorably on the admission of delegates from twenty-five counties. Permanent officers were appointed and State and Federal relations were warmly debated. A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson and John S. Carlile. The former thought a division of the State premature; the latter said they must have immediate and prompt action. We want, said he, no paper resolves. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The ceremony of hoisting a National flag over the Custom House was very imposing. Over a thousand people gathered about the building, and National airs were sung and speeches made by Carlile and others.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad is open.

Riot in St. Louis.—St. Louis, May 12.—On yesterday, General Frost, with a brigade of militia at Camp Jackson, surrendered unconditionally upon the demand of the Federal troops. His release upon parole was tendered, but declined on the ground that taking the oath would imply that they have been in arms against the Federal Government, which they denied.

While the State troops were drawn up between two lines of the Union volunteers, stones were thrown and pistols fired at them. One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Bilanowsky, who, in falling, gave the order to fire, which was obeyed. Two women and several children were killed, and about twenty other persons wounded.

The greatest excitement is prevailing, and the Republican newspapers were threatened by a mob.

The Lincoln forces of St. Louis surround malitia men prisoners.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14.—Ned Butler the Long Bridge to-day. He was ginsins, brought here and discharged.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary has just issued a circular to all officers and other officers of customs, with the Southern States, with the Among prohibited supplies are graphic instruments, wire, porcelain acid, zinc, and all telegraphic.

Richmond, May 12.—I have not quiet them at present. There cannot troops here but they are all gentle them, so far as I can ascertain, has slightest misdeed. The various suburbs present a most striking appearance. The regiments from the mirably drilled, and an old Frenchman informed me that neither the elder lion ever marched finer troops to the are well armed and equipped and the conversed say they intend to fight for friends and if need be, they will their lives in such defence. All his numbers can do nothing towards the men, and I can see no reason why an exception to the general rule. A upon God first, our own strong arms our cause next, we intend to keep show to Lincoln's muskets that bridle in defence of liberty and independence.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.—The present course of American vessels likely to embarrass the London market to have the opposite result.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Midnight go arrived from Liverpool to-day, her passing Sir Jerome Bonart, and Faulkner.

\$37,000 Federal troops now in

FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, May 14.—The steamship port from Galway to-day, with of the 7th instant.

Lord John Russell made an important speech in the House of Commons, on Monday, to America. As to the Federal Government an infringement of the international duties from foreign ships before law officers of the Crown said that circumstances, that no definite intent to British cruisers on the American coast, that the collection of duties is impracticable. Relative to the could only be recognized when the letters of marque issued by the Government were of opinion that the federalist must be recognized as belligerent.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16.—The movements in Washington this Rhode Island Regiment was called in readiness to march at a moment the caissons of their batteries were ordered. Wheeling and North were probably the next point of Federal.

Baltimore, May 15.—Ross arrested on a charge of selling arms to Virginians.

The Maryland Legislature after passing resolutions appointing to wait on President Davis and of hostilities until the meeting of

A TRUE BLUE.—When the Washington calls for volunteers carry on their work of subjugation under the specious phrases of "retaking and protecting the public collecting the revenue," let every arms and bid his minions of the do a tory despotic work. Say and boldly, in the language of Lord, the Earl of Chatlam, who behalf of the struggling Colonies the dark hours of the Revolution his name in the heart of freedom his fame wherever the name of say, in the thrilling language Southerner, as I am a Northern troop was landed in my country lay down my arms—NEVER—NEVER (*Me.*) *Union*.

A HELLISH INTIMATION.—The word of Northern populace for Baltimore, are surpassed by the a Pennsylvania paper for new do which to punish the population of once brought into subjugation to forces. The Westchester Democratic incitement for volunteering Pennsylvania volunteers of the of Baltimore women—that the reward of the brave—and that was the watch word at New Orleans the Baltimore correspondent of the examiner, is the hellish vaunt and jening our invasion, resistance the papers of Baltimore, prostituting lusts of gain, exclaim, with tearous quotations from the story of A to be a war upon "brethren."—*P*

ARMS.—The Columbia Democrat mistaken notion that the South with arms. It sums up 2000 muskets and rifles, and 200,000 longing to the Southern States, in small arms seized from the U. S.

A disease known as the "Spot" will to a great extent in Dauphin counties, Pa., which has proved fatal, and baffled the skill of physicians.

The Lincoln forces of St. Louis have taken 800 Missouri militia men prisoners.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14.—Ned Buntline alone crossed the Long Bridge to-day. He was arrested by the Virginians, brought here and discharged.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to all collectors, surveyors and other officers of customs, relative to commerce with the Southern States, with the following addition: Among prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all telegraph materials.

RICHMOND, May 12.—I have never known the city more quiet than at present. There cannot be less than 25,000 troops here, but they are all gentlemen, and not one of them, so far as I can ascertain, has been guilty of even the slightest misdeed. The various drill grounds on the suburbs present a most striking appearance every morning and evening. The regiments from the Gulf States are admirably drilled, and an old Frenchman, present yesterday, informed me that neither the elder nor the present Napoleon ever drilled finer troops to the battle field. All here are well armed and equipped and those with whom I have conversed say they intend to fight for their altars and their families and if need be, they will cheerfully lay down their lives in such defence. All history proves that more numbers can do nothing towards the subjugation of such men, and I can see no reason why the present should be an exception to the general rule. At all events, relying upon God first, our own strong arms and the justice of our cause next, we intend to keep our powder dry, and show to Lincoln's minions that brave men know how to die in defence of liberty and independence.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.—The Times says that the present course of American vessels, so far from being likely to embarrass the London money market, is likely to have the opposite result.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Midnight.—The steamer Arago arrived from Liverpool to-day. She brings among her passengers Jerome Bonaparte, ex-Minister Dallas and Faulkner.

37,000 Federal troops now in Washington.

FROM EUROPE

St. John's, May 14.—The steamer Padua arrived at this port from Galway to-day, with European advices of the 7th instant.

Lord John Russell made an important statement in the House of Commons, on Monday, the 6th, in relation to America. As to the Federal Government committing an infringement of the international law by collecting duties from foreign ships before breaking bulk, the law officers of the Crown said that so much depended on circumstances, that no definite instructions had been sent to British cruisers on the American coast. He believed that the collection of duties as proposed would be impracticable. Relative to the blockade, he said it could only be recognized when effective. Regarding letters of marque issued by the Southern Confederacy, the Government were of opinion that the Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

MILITARY MOVEMENT, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16.—There are mysterious movements in Washington this morning. The Rhode Island Regiment was early ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and the caissons of their batteries were quietly gathered. Wheeling and North-western Virginia will probably be the next point of Federal occupation.

Baltimore, May 15.—Ross Winans has been arrested on a charge of selling a steam gun to the Virginians.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned yesterday, after passing resolutions appointing a committee to wait on President Davis and obtain a cessation of hostilities until the meeting of Congress.

A TRUE BLUE.—When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers or recruits to carry on their work of subjugation and tyranny under the specious phrases of "enforcing the laws," retaking and protecting the public property," and "collecting the revenue," let every Democrat fold arms and bid his minions of the tory despotism do a tory despot work. Say to them fearlessly and boldly, in the language of England's great Lord, the Earl of Chatham, whose bold words in behalf of the struggling Colonies of America, in the dark hours of the Revolution, have enshrined his name in the heart of freedom and immortalized his fame wherever the name of liberty is known say, in the thrilling language: "If I were a Southerner, as I am a Northerner, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms—NEVER—NEVER—Baltimore (Me.) Union.

A HELLISH INTIMATION.—The brutal watchword of Northern populace for the destruction of Baltimore, are surpassed by the last suggestion of a Pennsylvania paper for new doings of hell, with which to punish the population of Baltimore, when once brought into subjugation to Northern military forces. The Westchester Democrat has found a new incitement for volunteering: it reminds the Pennsylvania volunteers of the celebrated beauty of Baltimore women—that the fir were ever the reward of the brave—and that beauty and booty was the watchword at New Orleans." Such, says the Baltimore correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, is the hellish vaunt and joy of men threatening our invasion, resistance to whom some of the papers of Baltimore, prostituted to their own lusts of gain, exclaim, with tearful fervor and pious quotations from the story of Abraham and Lot, to be a war upon "brethren."—Petersburg Express.

ARMS.—The Columbia Democrat says it is a mistaken notion that the South is not provided with arms. It sums up 2000 cannon, 800,000 muskets and rifles, and 200,000 revolvers, as belonging to the Southern States, including 243,000 small arms seized from the U. S.

A disease known as the "Spotted Fever" prevails to a great extent in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, Pa., which has proved fatal in many cases, and baffled the skill of physicians.

POOR WASHINGTON.

Socially, says a correspondent of the New York Express, Washington is dead—as much so as Palmyra, or Tadmor, or Thebes, or Persopolis. The new people do not entertain, and the old evidently are not in the humor for playing the agreeable to those whose advent has been marked by the almost total destruction of the values of their property in this District. Old Milwood's impassioned ejaculation, when Manse Headrigg "set up a creed for the Covenant" at his table in the presence of Dundee's troopers, probably conveys an accurate idea of the sentiments of our people at this time. "Oh! the lands of Milwood, the bony lands of Milwood, that have stude in the name of Morton two hundred year,—they are barking and fleeing, out field and in field, laugh and howl!" All the acquisitions of honest industry, and the fair heritages of patrimonial descent, all the fruits of corrupt legislation, are now involved here in the common ruin. Real estate assessed at thirty millions last summer could not find purchasers now, if offered for one million.—The Northern Capital, which we were assured would flow into the District, after the 4th of March, and enrich and beautify the city, is not yet visible. Houses such as have always rented for \$100, now go a begging at \$200. The hotels are not paying expenses, notwithstanding the great influx of troops. The dry goods quarter, between 7th and 9th streets, which daily for the last twenty years has been marked with a string of private carriages from 1 to 4 p. m. is as deserted as the Main street of Nantucket on a Sunday morning, during the prevalence of a North-easter. And so with everything else—decay, decay is written everywhere. The troops alone, by their continuous tramp, prevent the grass from growing on Pennsylvania Avenue.—Petersburg Express.

SERENADE TO GOV. ELLIS, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, May 13.—A serenade took place at the Exchange here to-night, in compliment to Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina.

There was a grand turnout and demonstration. Gov. Ellis was indisposed, and the Hon. Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, responded in behalf of the Governor. He pledged the old North State for absolute secession. The first gun from Fort Sumter had been heard on her mountains, and awakened her people from their slumbers. North Carolina was heart and soul with the South, and in a few days she would have ten thousand men equipped for the field, and, if the Confederacy required it, fifty thousand men and five millions of dollars would be forthcoming. North Carolina was now a unit in the cause of the South, and when the foe set foot on the soil of Virginia, North Carolina would rally as one man to her defence. He paid a glowing tribute to the sagacity and patriotism of the Hon. J. B. Floyd. His remarks were warmly applauded throughout. Judge Person and others followed in eloquent speeches. On the whole, it was one of the finest demonstrations ever witnessed in Richmond. [Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

SELMA, ALABAMA, April 26, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER PORTER: Two volunteer companies, composed of the choicest men of this or any other community, left our city this morning for the Old Dominion. The number in all about two hundred men. The officers—let the enemy hear it—are, with but few exceptions, pious, God-fearing men; and the large majority on the rank and file are professing Christians. Before they left us each company was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Selma. And, what was still better, a number of pious females presented every man in the companies with a copy of the Bible. The Bibles were presented by the Presbyterian minister of our city on behalf of the donors, and many a soldier's eyes filled with tears as they received from the minister of Christ the sacred oracles of Divine truth. I think I may safely say, that Watt's Hall never presented a more impressive and touching scene than when those two hundred brave and noble men stood up and reached forth their strong arms for the precious Gospel of the blessed God. It touched my inmost soul. It inspired me with confidence and hope. How appropriate the gift! We are contending with those who say, "if the Bible recognizes slavery, then down with the Bible and away with its Author."

Let the North beware how she trifles with men upon whose souls the blessing of the Most High has been invoked, and who go to the tented field carrying their Bibles with them. Such men are invincible. The God of battles bless our noble men, and cover their heads in the day of trial!—I believe we shall conquer but if not, I know we shall die fighting for Righteousness, the Truth, the Bible and God. I believe our enemies will be found, yea, are found, fighting against God. "M."

COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR.—It would appear, from numerous observations made by military writers, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress, in the following order: Red, the most fatal; the least fatal, Austrian Gray. The proportions are: red, twelve; rifle green, seven; brown, six; Austrian bluish gray, five.

THE LOWEST TYPE OF HUMANITY.—We take the following extract from an article on "barbarism and civilization" in the Atlantic Monthly: "In the interior of the Island of Borneo there has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra Del Fuego, and in South Africa. They walk usually almost erect upon two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height—they are dark, wrinkled and hairy; they construct no habitations, form no families; scarcely associate together, sleep in trees or in caves, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs and on each other; they cannot be tamed nor forced to any labor, and they are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorillas, of which they are a stunted copy. When they are captured alive, one finds with surprise, that their uncouth jabbering sounds like articulate language; they turn up a human face to gaze upon their captor, and females show instincts of modesty; in fine, these wretched beings are men."

A number of ladies, born in the Border States, but now residing in New York, have published an address to the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, in which they say: "They wish to protest the deliberate and systematic incitement and fostering, by many of the New York Daily newspapers, of a cruel, savage, and robber-like spirit of war; a spirit of blood-thirsty malignity and unmanly hatred, prompting to deeds of murder and rapine a spirit belonging to wild men and wild beasts, but which ought to be rebuked among the citizens of a humane and free government. It shows itself most in the recommendations to make war on helpless women and children. The editors of the Tribune, Times, Courier and Sun, not one of them, it is believed, a native of the State whose dignity they thus degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures that involve inevitably the destruction of entire families; the laying waste of cities, by way of precaution, the planning of raids into neighboring States to drive out the proprietors of the soil and take possession of it as a reward for military services. Their bestialities have already provoked indignant comments from the Canadian press, which, with the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese massacres by England, pronounces the United States Government in advance of all despotisms in the extent of these proposals. It is respectfully suggested that there should be a stop put to this."

A SAD AND DEPLORABLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, has been to see Mr. Lincoln, and in his letter to the Louisville Journal he says:

"He (Mr. Lincoln) remarked, that neither he nor any other President who had been elected by a party could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power."

This is a virtual acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Lincoln that he is not conducting the government according to his "own judgment," by trying "to satisfy the party that placed him in power." We supposed the oath of the President required him to conduct the government according to his own best judgment, and that he was responsible only to God and the entire country for the course he should pursue, but it seems that Mr. Lincoln, instead of trying to satisfy the entire country, is attempting to meet the wishes of the sectional anti-Southern party that elected him!—N. Y. Day Book.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—His Excellency, Gov. John W. Ellis, of North Carolina, reached here yesterday afternoon on a special train from Weldon, and proceeded immediately to Richmond. The Governor is accompanied by his aids, Cols. Hughes and Haunershold, and Col. Riddick, Assistant Adjutant of the State of North Carolina. Gen. M. W. Ransom, and the Hon. L. O. B. Branch, S. J. Person, and W. W. Avery were also along. We understand that business of importance has called these distinguished Carolinians to the metropolis of Virginia, but what that business is, of course we do not intend to tell.—Petersburg Express, 15th.

TEXAS RANGERS FOR VIRGINIA.—Major Ben. McCulloch arrived yesterday by the steamship Matagorda, direct from Austin, where he had been for several weeks. We understand it is his intention to tender the Government the services of a regiment of Texas Rangers to protect the frontier of Virginia, provided there be any fighting there.—N. O. Picayune.

No less than 1600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at \$60,000,000. The Mississippi drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, washes the shores of twelve States, and from the Gulf of Florida to the source of the Missouri, it is 4500 miles in length, its average depth 50 feet, and its width over half a mile.

A gentleman from Canada has just arrived in our city and enrolled himself in one of our military corps. He declares the feeling in Canada to be grossly misrepresented in the Northern papers.—The contiguity of fugitive slaves does not promote the cause of ruffianly Abolitionism.—Char. Courier.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southern.

MR. BILL ARP TO ABE LINKHORN.

MR. LINKHORN.—SIR: These are to inform you we are all well, and hope these few lines will find you in statu quo. We got your proclamation, and as you have put us on nifty short notice, a few of us boys has concluded to write you, and ax for a little more time. The fact is, we are most obliged to have a few more days, for the way things are hapinin, its utterly impossible for us to disperse in 20 days. Old Virginia and Tennessee, and North Carolina, are continually aggravatin us into tumults and karousements, and a body cant disperse until you put a stop to sich onrly conduct on their part. I tried my darndest yesterday to disperse and retire but it was no go; and besides, your Marshal here aint doing a dam thing—he dont read the riot act nor remonstrate, nor nothin, and ought to be turned out. If you conclude to do so, I am authorized to recommend to you Capt. Cooper or Mr. McClunz, or perhaps myself would attend to the business as well as most any body. The fact is, the boys around here want watching, or they'll take sunthin. A few days ago I heard they surrounded two of our best citizens because they was named Fort and Sumpter. Most of them are so hot they fairly siz when you pour water on em, and that's the way they make up their military companies here, now—when a man applies to jine the Volunteers, they sprinkle him, and if he sizzes they take him, and if he dont they dont.

Mr. Linkhorn, sir, privately speaking I'm afraid I'll get in a tite place here among these bloods, and I ave to elope out of it and I would like much to have your Scotch cap and cloak, what you traveled in to Washington. I suppose you wouldn't be likely to use the same disgit again when you left, and there or I would propose a swap. I'm 5 feet 5, and could get my plow britches and coat to you in 8 or 10 days if you can wait that long. I want you to write me immediately about things generally, and where you intend to do your fightin. Your proklamashun says something about takin possession of the public property at "All Hazards." We cant find any sich place on the map. I thought it must be about Charleston, or Savannah, or Harper's Ferry, but they say it aint any where down South. One man said it was a little factory on an island on Lake Champlain, where they made sand bags. My opinion is that sand bag business wont pay, and it is a great waste of money. Our boys here carry their sand in their gizzards, where it keeps better, and is always handy.—I'm afraid your government is givin you and your kangaroo a heap of unnecessary trouble, and my humble advice is if things dont work better soon, you'd better grease it or trade the darned old thing off. I'd take rails or anything for it. If I could see you I'd show you a slight of hand trick that would change the whole concern into buttons quick. If you dont trade, or do something else with it soon, it will spile or die on your hands, certain.

Give my respects to Bill Suard and the other members of the kangaroo. What's Hannibal doin? I don't hear anything from him now a days.

Yours with care, BILL ARP.
P. S.—If you can possibly extend that order to 30 days, do so. We have sent you the discount in advance on a check at Harper's Ferry, (who keeps that darned old Ferry now?—its given us a heap of trouble,) but if you positively wont extend, we'll send you a check drawn by Jeff. Davis, Beauregard endorser, payable on sight anywhere. Yours, B. A.

THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.—The New York Express thus feelingly laments the separation of Virginia from the Union:

VIRGINIA GONE.—The announcement yesterday that this old commonwealth—so intimately associated with about all the past glories of our now unfortunate country—had declared for the Montgomery Confederacy, tended to intensify the depression which weighed on the public mind, deep down under the surface of the delirium incident to the arrival of Major Anderson, and the departure of troops for Washington. Men felt that if they could part with Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee, as if only a profitable business partnership had been rudely dissolved, without adequate cause—they must now bid the Old Dominion farewell with sentiments of a far different character. It is difficult, it is impossible, to realize, as now realize we must, that Mount Vernon and the grave of George Washington are henceforth, to us North Americans, in a foreign land, and that the mother of statesmen and Presidents is no longer our friend, but our foe!—Wil. Herald.

THE LADIES AND GEN. SCOTT.—A lady of Richmond seconds the suggestion of a late correspondent of the Dispatch, that the ladies of this city hold a meeting at some suitable time and place, to make arrangements for demanding from Gen. Scott the sword which was presented to him by Virginia.—Richmond Dispatch.

WONDERS OF NATURE.—A little plant is found upon the prairies of Texas, called the "compass flower," which under all circumstances of climate, changes of weather—rain, frost, or sunshine—invariably turn its leaves and flowers towards the north, thus affording an unerring guide to the traveller, who, unaided by the needle, seeks to explore these vast plains alone.

A lawyer, to avenge himself upon an opponent, wrote the word "rascal" in his hat. The owner of the hat took it up, looked ruffally into it, and turning to the Judge, exclaimed, "I claim the protection of the honorable Court. The opposing counsel has written his name in my hat, and I have a strong suspicion that he intended making way with it."

THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Freeman, in answer to the statement given the rounds of the papers, that Major Anderson will be entrusted with the command of a brigade of Kentuckians immediately to be raised, says:

"This is all bosh. No brigade, no regiment, not even a company can be mustered out of Kentucky to march under the banner profaned and desecrated by Lincoln. All such paragraphs as the above are lying inventions, got up for purposes of wicked deception."

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches. Jewelry of the latest styles, in sets or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C.
June 19. 52-ly.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!
WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDELS.
April 10. 42-1f

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
10,000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hbds Molasses.
May 29. SPRAGUE BRO 46-1f

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale 276 ACRES of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4 1/2 miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years. Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury.
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 1859. 27-1f

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, feithr by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.
W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-1f

MICHAEL BROWN,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Port.
Feb. 7, 1859. 1f.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly.
R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-1f

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.
The STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1861. 1-1f

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.
C. N. PRICE.
Jan 22. 3-1f

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans.—Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.
SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29. 49-1f

Fine Shirts and Collars.
If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row.

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the BOOK STORE for sale.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 5-1f.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!!
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA, DISCOVERED BY A MISSIONARY, WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.

It cures Bronchitis.

It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleo. & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
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ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
March 26, 1861. 2-1f

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BY
THEO. H. HILL.

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Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price \$1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

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Dry Goods CLOTHING, AND GROCERIES,

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And which will be sold as heretofore at unpre cedent-
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Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of Country Merchants, to his large and varied Stock of

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HOOP SHIRTS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES
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WITH an experience of more than a quarter of a century during which time, THOUSANDS OF CHOICE PIANOS, have been sold, and we can add with truth, "Without ever selling a bad one." Having superior facilities for the selection of the "VERY BEST PIANOS," we offer them upon BETTER TERM than similar good instruments can be procured North or South.

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No responsible house can do better.

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At their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low for CASH.

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3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
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Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
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10,000 Lbs. 10,000
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Pure White Lead in Oil,
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

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Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
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1840 Medicinal French Brandy, 1840
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
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By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
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Cigars from \$7.50 to \$40 per 1000,
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Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL, AND DURABLE article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

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It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs.—There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

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A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building.

A. MYERS.
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46-1f